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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:29:33 ON 05 AUG 2007)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:29:58 ON 05 AUG 2007

E DIEPOXYBUTANE/CN

L1 1 S E3

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 18:32:02 ON 05 AUG 2007

L2 12 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) ALKYLENE (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L3 85 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) ETHYLENE (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L4 0 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) ETHYLENE BRIDGE? (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L5 1 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) ETHER BRIDGE? (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L6 53 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) BRIDGE? (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L7 3 S L6 AND SUPPORT?
L8 50 S L6 NOT L7
L9 1 S L8 AND ETHYLENE?
L10 49 S L8 NOT L9
L11 0 S L10 AND ALKYLENE?
L12 1 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) BISTHIOETHER? (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L13 5 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) THIOETHER? (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L14 66 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) BIS? (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L15 3 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) BISUL? (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L16 0 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) BISIL? (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L17 3 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) BISUL? (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L18 167 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) SUPPORT? (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L19 1 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) BISTHIOETHER? (P) POLY?
L20 261 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) ?THIOETHER? (P) POLY?
L21 2 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) ?THIOETHER? BRIDGE? (P) POLY?
L22 0 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) ?THIOETHER? LIKKAGE? (P) POLY?
L23 10 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) ?THIOETHER? LINKAGE? (P) POLY?

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L15 3 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) BISUL? (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L16 0 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) BISIL? (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L17 3 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) BISUL? (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L18 167 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) SUPPORT? (P) ?SACCHARIDE?
L19 1 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) BISTHIOETHER? (P) POLY?
L20 261 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) ?THIOETHER? (P) POLY?
L21 2 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) ?THIOETHER? BRIDGE? (P) POLY?
L22 0 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) ?THIOETHER? LIKKAGE? (P) POLY?
L23 10 S ?CROSSLINK? (P) ?THIOETHER? LINKAGE? (P) POLY?

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:175542 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:231252
 TITLE: Chiral supports, stationary phases, and substrates based on polysaccharides and oligosaccharides crosslinked with bissilane-, bithioether-, bissulphoxyde-, bissulphone- and butanediyl derivatives
 INVENTOR(S): Duval, Raphael
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Francais Du Petrole, Fr.; Chiralsep Sarl; Eka Chemicals AB
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 32 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 985682	A1	20000315	EP 1999-402204	19990907
EP 985682	B1	20051207		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
FR 2784108	A1	20000407	FR 1998-11376	19980911
AU 9947345	A1	20000608	AU 1999-47345	19990902
AU 769244	B2	20040122		
AT 312121	T	20051215	AT 1999-402204	19990907
ES 2252924	T3	20060516	ES 1999-402204	19990907
CA 2281973	A1	20000311	CA 1999-2281973	19990910
NO 9904411	A	20000313	NO 1999-4411	19990910
JP 2000086702	A	20000328	JP 1999-258550	19990913
US 2001029282	A1	20011011	US 2001-838284	20010420
US 6677446	B2	20040113		
US 2004068106	A1	20040408	US 2003-694844	20031029
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1998-11376	A 19980911
			US 1999-394905	B3 19990913
			US 2001-838284	A3 20010420

AB Chiral polysaccharide compns. consist of chiral monosaccharide units (as part of polysaccharide or oligosaccharide chains) crosslinked by components of general structures -X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X- (I) or -X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-L-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X (II), in which X = O or NH; m is a nonzero number <5; R = H or C1-8-alkyl-; Y is a single bond, -NHC(:O)-, -NHC(:S), or -C(:O)-; A is a single bond or C1-21-alkylene; L is a bis-thioether (of general formula -S-W1-W2-W3-S-), a bis-sulfoxide (of general formula -SO-W1-W2-W3-SO-), a bis-sulfone (of general formula -SO₂-W1-W2-W3-SO₂-), a bis-silane [of general formula -Si(R₅)₂-R₄-Si(R₅)₂-], in which W1 and W3 are d C1-21-alkylene, C6-18-arylene, or C7-40-aralkylene; -W2 is a single bond, W1, O, S, or a sym. diester of formula -OC(:O)-W1-C(:O)O-, R₅ is C1-5-alkyl or H, R₄ is -R₆-Si[(R₅)₂-R₆]_n (in which R₆ is (CH₂)_o, or O; n = 0-3000, and o = 0-10). The arylene radicals I and II can be substituted by one or more substituents, selected by halogen, C1-4-alkyl, C1-4-alkoxy, and NO₂. The monosaccharide chiral units are located at the terminus of structures I and II, such that the overall compns. have the following structures: (MS)-X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X-(MS) and (MS)-X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-L-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X-(MS), in which X, Y, A, R, L, and m are the same as in I and II, and the monosaccharide chiral unit (MS) is part of a linear, branched, or cyclic polysaccharide or oligosaccharide. The compns., which can be polymerized in the presence of a solvent and stabilizers, or deposited on a support, are useful as chiral stationary phases for gas, liquid, and supercrit.

chromatog., especially for separation of enantiomers.

REFERENCE COUNT:

5

THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1035738 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:24718
TITLE: Cationic electrodeposition compositions containing antifoaming agents
INVENTOR(S): Kojima, Yoshio; Kawabe, Hiroshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Paint Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 19 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004339364	A	20041202	JP 2003-137597	20030515
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-137597	20030515

AB The compns. comprise cationic epoxy resins and blocked isocyanate crosslinkers dissolved or dispersed in an aqueous medium containing a C2-4 alkylene oxide adduct of a di- or trisaccharide compound-type surfactant as antifoaming agent. Thus, in an example, an antifoaming agent was obtained by propoxylating Sannix RP 410A (propoxylated sucrose compound).

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:143015 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:169763
TITLE: Synthesis of a bone-polymer composite material
INVENTOR(S): Shimp, Lawrence A.; Winterbottom, John M.; Boyce, Todd M.; Knaack, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osteotech, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004014452	A2	20040219	WO 2003-US25417	20030812
WO 2004014452	A9	20040610		
WO 2004014452	A3	20040826		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2494889	A1	20040219	CA 2003-2494889	20030812
AU 2003262660	A1	20040225	AU 2003-262660	20030812
US 2004146543	A1	20040729	US 2003-639912	20030812
EP 1528938	A2	20050511	EP 2003-785276	20030812
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
JP 2006501884	T	20060119	JP 2004-528124	20030812
NZ 538196	A	20070531	NZ 2003-538196	20030812
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-402998P	P 20020812

AB A method of producing a bone-polymer composite is described, comprising the steps of providing a plurality of bone particles, combining the bone particles with a biocompatible polymer precursor, and polymerizing the polymer precursor. Polymer is selected from the group consisting of poly(phosphoesters), polysulfones, polyfumarates, polyphosphazines, poly(alkylene oxides), poly(arylates), poly(anhydrides), poly(hydroxy acids), polyesters, polycarbonates, polyamides, polyamino acids, biodegradable polycyanoacrylates, polyurethanes, polysaccharides, tyrosine-based polymers, polyureas, etc. A surface of the bone particles is modified, e.g., by attaching a silane coupling agent or by exposing collagen fibers at the surface of the bone particles and further crosslinking the exposed collagen fibers. The composite is shaped to give osteoimplant.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:861737 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:43084

TITLE: Crosslinker/chain extender for use in flexible polyurethane foams

INVENTOR(S): Wiese, Kevin D.; Knickmeyer, Angela M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Solutia Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000073368	A1	20001207	WO 2000-US15158	20000601
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
MX 2001PA12501	A	20031014	MX 2001-PA12501	20011203
US 2004014830	A1	20040122	US 2003-436690	20030513
US 6855741	B2	20050215		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-136884P	P	19990601
US 2000-585839	B1	20000601
WO 2000-US15158	W	20000601

AB A plasticizer with a crosslinking/chain extending agent is incorporated into a water-blown flexible polyurethane foam formulation to provide acceptable softness, openness, and tensile strength characteristics. The class of plasticizers is selected from the group consisting of alkyl benzyl phthalates, phosphate esters and benzoates. The aromatic polyhydroxy compds. are a preferred class of crosslinking/chain extending agents, particularly dihydroxyarom. compds., more particularly resorcinol. Other classes of preferred crosslinking/extending agents are saccharides, alkyl glycosides, and alkylene oxide adducts of aliphatic triols. Other preferred crosslinker/extenders include epoxidized soybean oil, polymeric 1,3,5-tri-Me,2-hydroxy-benzene, selected phenolic resins, selected low mol. weight adducts of a polyfunctional aliphatic amines, and polyoxyalkylene polyols wherein the hydroxyl number is less than about 200 and the average number of hydroxyl groups range from about 3 to about 8.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:223684 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:271629
TITLE: Silver halide photographic material containing
contrast-improving agent, hardener, and saccharide
INVENTOR(S): Goto, Kenji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Co., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 32 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000098526	A	20000407	JP 1998-263061	19980917
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-263061	19980917

AB In the photog. material with hydrophilic colloid layer containing contrast-improving agent, the hardening of the layer is promoted with a moisturizer. The material comprising a support having thereon ≥ 1 hydrophilic layer containing a hydrazine derivative or a tetrazolium compound, in which gelatin is crosslinked with $\text{CH}_2:\text{CHSO}_2\text{R}_1\text{SO}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$ (R_1 = alkylene or substituted alkylene which may have an amide, an ether, or a thioether linkage) and contains saccharides. It shows improved storage stability in the presence of the contrast-improving agent.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:175542 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:231252
TITLE: Chiral supports, stationary phases, and substrates based on polysaccharides and oligosaccharides crosslinked with bissilane-, bithioether-, bissulphoxyde-, bissulphone- and butanediyl derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Duval, Raphael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Francais Du Petrole, Fr.; Chiralsep Sarl; Eka Chemicals AB
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 985682	A1	20000315	EP 1999-402204	19990907
EP 985682	B1	20051207		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
FR 2784108	A1	20000407	FR 1998-11376	19980911
AU 9947345	A1	20000608	AU 1999-47345	19990902
AU 769244	B2	20040122		
AT 312121	T	20051215	AT 1999-402204	19990907
ES 2252924	T3	20060516	ES 1999-402204	19990907
CA 2281973	A1	20000311	CA 1999-2281973	19990910
NO 9904411	A	20000313	NO 1999-4411	19990910
JP 2000086702	A	20000328	JP 1999-258550	19990913
US 2001029282	A1	20011011	US 2001-838284	20010420
US 6677446	B2	20040113		
US 2004068106	A1	20040408	US 2003-694844	20031029

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

FR 1998-11376

A 19980911

US 1999-394905

B3 19990913

US 2001-838284

A3 20010420

AB Chiral polysaccharide compns. consist of chiral monosaccharide units (as part of polysaccharide or oligosaccharide chains) crosslinked by components of general structures -X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X- (I) or -X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-L-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X (II), in which X = O or NH; m is a nonzero number <5; R = H or C1-8-alkyl-; Y is a single bond, -NHC(:O)-, -NHC(:S), or -C(:O)-; A is a single bond or C1-21-alkylene; L is a bis-thioether (of general formula -S-W1-W2-W3-S-), a bis-sulfoxide (of general formula -SO-W1-W2-W3-SO-), a bis-sulfone (of general formula -SO₂-W1-W2-W3-SO₂-), a bis-silane [of general formula -Si(R₅)₂-R₄-Si(R₅)₂-], in which W1 and W3 are d C1-21-alkylene, C6-18-arylene, or C7-40-aralkylene; -W2 is a single bond, W1, O, S, or a sym. diester of formula -OC(:O)-W1-C(:O)O-, R₅ is C1-5-alkyl or H, R₄ is -R₆-Si[(R₅)₂-R₆]-]_n (in which R₆ is (CH₂)_o, or O; n = 0-3000, and o = 0-10). The arylene radicals I and II can be substituted by one or more substituents, selected by halogen, C1-4-alkyl, C1-4-alkoxy, and NO₂. The monosaccharide chiral units are located at the terminus of structures I and II, such that the overall compns. have the following structures: (MS)-X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X-(MS) and (MS)-X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-L-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X-(MS), in which X, Y, A, R, L, and m are the same as in I and II, and the monosaccharide chiral unit (MS) is part of a linear, branched, or cyclic polysaccharide or oligosaccharide. The compns., which can be polymerized in the presence of a solvent and stabilizers, or deposited on a support, are useful as chiral stationary phases for gas, liquid, and supercrit. chromatog., especially for separation of enantiomers.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:265842 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:299592

TITLE: Bioabsorbable star-branched polycarbonates and biocompatible compositions, medical/surgical devices, adhesives, and bone substitutes therefrom

INVENTOR(S): Bennett, Steven L.; Connolly, Kevin; Gruskin, Elliott; Jiang, Ying

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Surgical Corp., USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 837084	A2	19980422	EP 1997-118059	19971017
EP 837084	A3	19981209		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

CA 2218447	A1	19980417	CA 1997-2218447	19971016
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-733683 A 19961017

AB Title polycarbonates of soft segment forming monomers, i.e., p-dioxanone, ε-caprolactone, alkylene carbonates, or mixts. thereof, can be end-capped with isocyanate, mixed with a filler and/or crosslinked. A biocompatible composition comprises the title polymer and a polysaccharide modified to contain a charge-inducing substituent. Thus, a pentaerythritol-initiated p-dioxanone-glycolide star copolymer was prepared and end-capped with lysine diisocyanate. The end-capped polymer (10 g) was mixed with 5 g hydroxyapatite and

crosslinked by addition of water 0.5 m, diethylethanolamine 1, and stannous octoate 0.5 mL, forming a moldable foam having a putty-like consistency which can be molded by hand or easily packed into a bone defect.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:197278 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:268480
TITLE: Liquid-type agents for treatment of soil moisture
INVENTOR(S): Yamashita, Ritsumasa
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainichi Kasei Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08003554	A	19960109	JP 1994-165905	19940623

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-165905 19940623

AB The agents contain (A) powdered or granular water-absorbing resins, (B) liquid agents of alkylene oxide derivs. and/or glycerin, (C) inorg. and/or organic fillers, and optionally (D) electrolyte additives, and (E) water. Preferably, the water-absorbing resins are selected from acrylic acid salt-base crosslinked polymers, starch-acrylic acid crosslinked graft copolymers, starch-acrylonitrile graft copolymers, isobutylene-maleic anhydride crosslinked copolymers, ethylene oxide-base polymers, saponified vinyl acetate-acrylic acid salt-base copolymers, (crosslinked) CM-cellulose-base polymers, acrylic acid salt-acrylamide copolymers, saponified vinyl acetate-maleic anhydride copolymers, ethylene oxide-base polymers, polysaccharide-acrylic acid graft copolymers. The agents, capable of adjusting their viscosity and water absorption rate, are used for adding or mixing with high-moisture soils to prevent dropping and eluting of moisture from the soils for transporting or storing.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:682348 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:282348
TITLE: Recording sheet
INVENTOR(S): Malhotra, Shadi L.; Turner, Josephine P.; Bryant, Brent S.; Jones, Arthur Y.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xerox Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 12 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5212008	A	19930518	US 1992-861668	19920401
US 5320902	A	19940614	US 1993-34445	19930319
JP 06040146	A	19940215	JP 1993-66611	19930325
JP 3230620	B2	20011119		
EP 566270	A1	19931020	EP 1993-302406	19930326
EP 566270	B1	19960925		

R: DE, FR, GB

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1992-861668 A2 19920401

AB Disclosed is a recording sheet suitable for use in copying and printing comprises a substrate, a first coating in contact with the substrate

comprising a crosslinking agent selected from the group consisting of hexamethoxymethyl melamine, methylated melamine-formaldehyde, methylated urea-formaldehyde, cationic urea-formaldehyde, cationic polyamine-epichlorohydrin, glyoxal-urea resin, and the like, a catalyst, and a polymeric material capable of being crosslinked by the crosslinking agent and selected from the group consisting of polysaccharides having ≥ 1 hydroxy, carboxy, sulfate, amine, or amino group, polysaccharide gums, poly (alkylene oxides), vinyl polymers, and mixts. thereof and a second coating in contact with the first coating comprises a binder and a material selected from the group consisting of fatty imidazolines, ethosulfate quaternary compds., dialkyl di-Me methosulfate quaternary compds., alkoxyated fatty quaternary compds., amine oxides, amine ethoxylates, imidazoline quaternary compds., alkyl benzyl di-Me quaternary compds., poly(epiamines), and mixts. thereof.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:169868 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:169868

TITLE: Preparation and uses of copolymers of oligo- and/or polysaccharide allyl derivatives with vinyl monomers

INVENTOR(S): Kery, Vladimir; Tihlarik, Karol; Capek, Ignac

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Czech.

SOURCE: Czech., 5 pp.

CODEN: CZXXA9

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Slovak

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CS 272491	B1	19910115	CS 1988-3321	19880518
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CS 1988-3321	19880518

AB The title copolymers, useful as supports for proteins and enzymes in electrophoretic sepns., are prepared by copolymn. of 0.01-99.98% allyl derivative of oligo- and/or polysaccharide (substitution degree 0.01-3.0), 0.01-99.98% vinyl monomer and, 0.01-90% crosslinker, e.g., $H_2C:CR_1O_2CR_2CO_2CR_1:CH_2$, $R_3O_2CR_2CO_2R_3$, or $H_2C:CR_3CONHR_2NHCOCR_2:CH_2$ ($R_1 = H$, C_1-8 alkyl, halo; $R_2 = C_1-8$ alkylene, phenylene or hydroxyalkylene; $R_3 =$ vinyl or alkyl) in presence of ammonium peroxodisulfate or AIBN, and optionally, stabilizers, e.g., tetramethylethylenediamine (I), sorbitol oxyethylated ester, or n-alkane. Thus, a solution of acrylamide, methylenebisacrylamide, and allylated mannan (substitution degree 0.01) in H_2O was evacuated, mixed with I and $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$, heated, and worked up to give a copolymer having particle size 0.05-0.15 mm.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:456872 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:56872

TITLE: Cellulose graft polymers as anion exchangers for chromatography

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cuno, Inc., USA

SOURCE: Israeli, 95 pp.

CODEN: ISXXAQ

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
IL 70933	A	19870831	IL 1984-70933	19840213

WO 8403053	A1	19840816	WO 1984-US177	19840210
W: AU, BR, DK, JP				
AU 8425775	A	19840830	AU 1984-25775	19840210
AU 580548	B2	19890119		
BR 8405354	A	19850212	BR 1984-5354	19840210
JP 60500539	T	19850418	JP 1984-501046	19840210
JP 07005688	B	19950125		
CA 1255827	A1	19890613	CA 1984-447307	19840213
EP 117478	A1	19840905	EP 1984-101476	19840214
EP 117478	B1	19880928		
R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
DK 8404915	A	19841012	DK 1984-4915	19841012
US 4687820	A	19870818	US 1986-857513	19860422
US 5059654	A	19911022	US 1989-311498	19890216

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1983-466114	A	19830214
US 1984-576448	A2	19840202
WO 1984-US177	A	19840210
US 1984-643212	A1	19840822
US 1984-656922	A2	19841002
US 1987-13512	B2	19870127
US 1987-130186	B2	19871208
US 1988-154815	B2	19880211

AB Products useful in chromatog. are prepared by polymerizing water-insol. polysaccharides, unsatd. epoxides, and the esters RO₂CZNR₁R₂ (R = α , β -unsatd. group; R₁, R₂ = C1-6 alkyl, alkanoyl; Z = -, alkylene, or an N-containing heterocyclic ring), and optionally crosslinking agents. Refluxing 5 g graft polymer (prepared from 10 g cellulose, 25 mL diethylaminoethyl methacrylate, and 2.5 mL glycidyl methacrylate), 3 mL 1,4-dichlorobutane, 0.1 g KI, 100 mL iso-PrOH, and 100 mL H₂O overnight and quaternizing with 1-chloro-2-propanol gave a resin with bovine serum albumin capacity 1527 and 758 mg/g at pH 6.29 and 8.69, resp.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:426907 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:26907
TITLE: Substituted amino-alkyl sulfonic acid compounds and their use in the treatment of subterranean formations
INVENTOR(S): Penny, Glenn S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Halliburton Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4563291	A	19860107	US 1984-632770	19840720
CA 1249712	A1	19890207	CA 1985-486051	19850628
NO 8502676	A	19860121	NO 1985-2676	19850703
AU 8545101	A	19860123	AU 1985-45101	19850717
AU 580613	B2	19890119		
DK 8503307	A	19860121	DK 1985-3307	19850719
EP 169074	A2	19860122	EP 1985-305157	19850719
EP 169074	A3	19860625		

R: AT, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1984-632770 A 19840720
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 105:26907

AB Gelled drilling fluids (e.g., fracturing fluids), containing crosslinkable hydratable polymers) are buffered (at pH 6-8) by addition of an aminoalkylsulfonic acid or salt of formula RR₁N(CH₂)_nSO₃M (I, R and R₁ are independently C1-18-alkyl; RR₁ can also be a 5-9-membered

cyclic substituent containing 1-3 ring N atoms and 0-2 O ring atoms; n = 2 or 3, M+ is H or cation) which does not interfere with the crosslinking agent (e.g., an organometallic chelate). I is prepd by reaction of an alkylene oxide with NaHSO₃ and an alkanolamine in aqueous solution. Suitable hydratable polymers are polyacrylate, polyacrylamide, and polysaccharides (e.g., cellulose derivs., starch, gums). Thus, addition of .apprx.1.25 gal acid buffer solution containing 75 weight% I (R = R1 = hydroxyethyl, X = Na, n = 2) to an aqueous fracturing fluid (containing a formulated liquid gel concentrate) resulted in viscosification and reduction of pH from 13 to 7. The fluid was further viscosified by addition of .apprx.1.5 gal aqueous Ti triethanolamine chelate.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:136114 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:136114
TITLE: Dispersed absorbent products and method of use
INVENTOR(S): Korpman, Ralf; Gandy, Charles
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Personal Products Co., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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EP 157960	A1	19851016	EP 1984-302059	19840327
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
ZA 8402227	A	19851127	ZA 1984-2227	19840326
GB 2156370	A	19851009	GB 1984-7845	19840327
GB 2156370	B	19871202		
AU 567728	B2	19871203	AU 1984-26154	19840327
AU 8426154	A	19851003		
JP 60212162	A	19851024	JP 1984-66846	19840405
JP 06073630	B	19940921		
BR 8401970	A	19851203	BR 1984-1970	19840426
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1984-302059	19840327

AB Particulate, water-insol., water-swellaable absorbents dispersed in an organic liquid may be employed alone or on a substrate to provide articles such as pads and diapers. Absorbents include acrylate polymers, acrylate polymer modified polysaccharides, crosslinked CM-cellulose, crosslinked poly(alkylene oxides) and gum blends. The vehicles include oils, liquid resins, liquid rubbers, liquid polyalkylenes, glycol ethers, and higher alcs. Thus, starch polyacrylate dispersed in mineral oil was applied to a nonwoven rayon sheet. The materials were employed in the absorbent portion of diapers and backed with a moisture impermeable film to produce disposable diapers having superior absorptive properties and in which the particulate absorbents were retained in place.

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:494131 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:94131

TITLE: Amphipathic gel-product for chromatographic and batchwise adsorption

INVENTOR(S): Porath, Jerker; Belew, Makonnen

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Exploaterings AB T.B.F., Swed.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 180563	A2	19860507	EP 1985-850321	19851011
EP 180563	A3	19870204		
R: DE, FR, GB				
SE 8405431	A	19860501	SE 1984-5431	19841030
SE 452557	B	19871207		
SE 452557	C	19880317		
JP 61165661	A	19860726	JP 1985-243799	19851030

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

SE 1984-5431 A 19841030

AB The title product comprising a hydrophobic group coupled to a hydrophilic gel through a thio-ether bridge provides better chromatog. separation and batchwise adsorption than products in which hydrophobic group is bound to the hydrophilic gel through an O bridge. The gel may be a crosslinked polysaccharide, a polyacrylic acid derivative or an inorg. substance, such as silica gel, glass, or their derivs. The hydrophobic group may comprise alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, alkaryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, alkheteroalkyl with substituted or unsubstituted elec. neutral groups in addition to the thio-ether group. The hydrophobic group may be separated from matrix by a spacer having ≥ 1 methylene groups. The gel-product is prepared by introducing an oxirane or thiosulfate group into a hydrophilic gel and subsequently contacting the gel with a hydrophobic mercaptan in an alkaline solution. For example, agarose gel was mixed with NaBH₄, butane dioldiglycidyl ether and NaOH solution. The resulting oxirane gel was contacted with octylmercaptan in the presence of NaBH₄ and NaOH. The resulting octyl-S-agarose adsorbed human serum albumin as well as conventionally used octyl-O-agarose. However, the octyl-S-agarose provided a pure serum albumin when eluting with a Tris buffer containing ethylene glycol.

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L7 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:553903 CAPLUS
TITLE: Evidence of char formation during wood heat treatment
by mild pyrolysis
AUTHOR(S): Inari, Gildas Nguila; Mounguengui, Steeve; Dumarcay,
Stephane; Petrissans, Mathieu; Gerardin, Philippe
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Matériau
Bois, UMR-A 1093, Faculté des Sciences et Techniques,
Nancy Universités, Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy, F-54506, Fr.
SOURCE: Polymer Degradation and Stability (2007), 92(6),
997-1002
CODEN: PDSTDW; ISSN: 0141-3910
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The behavior of wood polymers during heat treatment carried out under
inert atmospheric at 240 °C has been reinvestigated to understand the
important decrease of the O/C ratio observed in a previous study using XPS.
Heat treatment was performed not only on beech sawdust but also on its
lignin and holocellulose fractions obtained after acidic hydrolysis of
polysaccharides or delignification with sodium chlorite. CP/MAS
13C NMR spectra indicate as previously reported an important degradation of
hemicelluloses after thermal treatment. However, assignments of the
signals appearing in the range of 125-135 ppm and 35 ppm attributed up to
now to thermal crosslinking of lignin and formation of methylene
bridges should be reconsidered. Indeed, heat treatment of the
holocellulose fraction indicates quite similar signals showing that these
latter are not due to lignin modification. According to the literature,
these new signals have been attributed to the beginning of char formation.
Determination of Klason lignin and HPLC anal. of the sugars contained in the
hydrolyzate support the hypothesis of formation of carbonaceous
materials within the wood structure during heat treatment by mild
pyrolysis.

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:903994 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:39534
TITLE: Hydrogel product for adsorption purposes
INVENTOR(S): Porath, Jerker; Ersson, Bo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Swed.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001094007	A1	20011213	WO 2001-SE1278	20010607
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
SE 2000002152	A	20011209	SE 2000-2152	20000608
SE 516594	C2	20020205		

EP 1289651	A1	20030312	EP 2001-938915	20010607
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2003186807	A1	20031002	US 2003-297544	20030528
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			SE 2000-2152	A 20000608
			US 2000-209999P	P 20000608
			WO 2001-SE1278	W 20010607

AB The present invention relates to a hydrogel product for adsorption purposes where an in-water insol. support matrix is cross-linked with polymers which give rise to an in-water swellable adsorbent. Further the polymers are internally cross-linked through at least one crosslinking agent. As a support matrix an organic polymer is used or a combination of such, e.g. polysaccharide such as agar, cellulose, starch and so on, protein and components of protein and polysaccharide. The support matrix is substituted with a first, soluble polymer material chemical bound to the support matrix, whereupon addnl. polymer materials optionally are built-in in the primary synthesized support matrix complex through different kinds of cross-links, wherein optionally the support matrix is present in the form of an acid- and base-stable residue. The hydrogel product may have the structural formula $PYX_1A_1(X_z)X_n$ where P is the support matrix, Y is a nitrogen, sulfur or oxygen bridge, X_1 , X_n , X_z are the same or different di-, tri- or polyfunctional crosslinking agents, A_1 is a water-soluble polymer material, n is a whole number where $n \geq 2$; and z is 0 or a whole number where $z \geq 0$. The hydrogel product may also have the structural formula $PYX_1A_1(X_2A_2)X_iA_i(X_z)X_n$ where P is a support matrix, Y is a nitrogen, sulfur or oxygen bridge, X_1 , X_i , X_n , X_z are the same or different di-, tri- or polyfunctional crosslinking agents, A_1 , A_i are water-soluble polymer material, preferably the same or different kinds of cross-linked residues of amines, and n and i are whole nos. where $i \geq 2$ and $n \geq 2$; and z is 0 or a whole number where $z \geq 0$. One or more of A_1 , A_i consist(s) of residues of a straight or branched polyalkylene amine, preferably oligo or polyethylene amine, or residues of other amines, the most preferred a polyalkylene diamine.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 3 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998143690 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9473616
 TITLE: Immunocytochemistry of formalin-fixed human brain tissues: microwave irradiation of free-floating sections.
 AUTHOR: Shiurba R A; Spooner E T; Ishiguro K; Takahashi M; Yoshida R; Wheelock T R; Imahori K; Cataldo A M; Nixon R A
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratories for Molecular Neuroscience, McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA 02178, USA.
 SOURCE: Brain research. Brain research protocols, (1998 Jan) Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 109-19.
 Journal code: 9716650. ISSN: 1385-299X.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199804
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Apr 1998
 Last Updated on STN: 16 Apr 1998
 Entered Medline: 3 Apr 1998

AB Formalin fixation, the chemical process in which formaldehyde binds to cells and tissues, is widely used to preserve human brain specimens from autolytic decomposition. Ultrastructure of cellular and mitochondrial membranes is markedly altered by vesiculation, but this does not interfere with diagnostic evaluation of neurohistology by light microscopy. Serious difficulties are encountered, however, when immunocytochemical staining is

attempted. Antigens that are immunoreactive in unfixed frozen sections and protein extracts appear to be concealed or destroyed in formalin-fixed tissues. In dilute aqueous solution, formaldehyde is in equilibrium with methylene glycol and its polymeric hydrates, the balance by far in favor of methylene glyco. Carbonylic formaldehyde is a reactive electrophilic species well known for crosslinking functional groups in tissue proteins, nucleic acids, and polysaccharides. Some of its methylene crosslinks are readily hydrolyzed. Others are stable and irreversible. During immunostaining reactions, intra- and inter-molecular links between macromolecules limit antibody permeation of tissue sections, alter protein secondary structure, and reduce accessibility of antigenic determinants. Accordingly, immunoreactivity is diminished for many antigens. Tissues are rapidly penetrated by methylene glycol, but formaldehyde binding to cellular constituents is relatively slow, increasing progressively until equilibrium is reached. In addition, prolonged storage in formalin may result in acidification of human brain specimens. Low pH favors dissociation of methylene glycol into formaldehyde, further reducing both classical staining and antigen detectability. Various procedures have been devised to counter the antigen masking effects of formaldehyde. Examples include pretreatment of tissue sections with proteases, formic acid, or ultrasound. Recently, heating of mounted sections in ionic salt solution by microwave energy was found to restore many antigens. Theory and practice of microwave antigen retrieval are covered extensively in the handbook *Microwave Cookbook for Microscopists*. A concise overview of microwave methods in the neurosciences has been published, and clinical applications have been reviewed. In this context, it should be noted that fresh tissues may be stabilized for immunocytochemistry by reversible, non-chemical binding processes such as cryosectioning after microwave treatment and freeze-drying. Thus, it may be possible to enhance immunostaining for some antigens by microwave irradiation of unfixed as well as fixed specimens. Parameters to be optimized for microwave retrieval of specific antigens include temperature, irradiation time, tissue buffer composition, salt concentration, and pH. Temperature, irradiation time, and pH are key variables. With this in mind, an optimal method was developed for retrieval of a wide variety of antigens in human brain tissues. Typical microwave protocols employ elevated temperatures that may reach 100 degrees C, where denaturation causes irreversible uncoiling and disruption of protein secondary and tertiary structures. Under these conditions, stable covalent bonds securing methylene crosslinks between polypeptides remain intact, but more reactive links formed by Schiff bases may be hydrolyzed. Resultant conformational changes presumably expose buried loops of continuous amino acids and protruding regions, increasing accessibility of their epitopes. Protein denaturation seems to be a reasonable explanation for the effects of microwaves on antigen retrieval.

This idea is supported by the observation that denaturing solutions such as 6 M urea increase immunoreactivity of some antigens. Still, the molecular basis of these effects remains unresolved, in part due to the complex chemistry of formaldehyde reactions with tissue constituents. Indeed, some methylene bridges between similar groups such as NH₂ and NH may be hydrolyzed by washing fixed tissues in distilled wa

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:494131 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:94131
 TITLE: Amphipathic gel-product for chromatographic and batchwise adsorption
 INVENTOR(S): Porath, Jerker; Belew, Makonnen
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Exploaterings AB T.B.F., Swed.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 180563	A2	19860507	EP 1985-850321	19851011
EP 180563	A3	19870204		
R: DE, FR, GB				
SE 8405431	A	19860501	SE 1984-5431	19841030
SE 452557	B	19871207		
SE 452557	C	19880317		
JP 61165661	A	19860726	JP 1985-243799	19851030

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: SE 1984-5431 A 19841030

AB The title product comprising a hydrophobic group coupled to a hydrophilic gel through a thio-ether bridge provides better chromatog. separation and batchwise adsorption than products in which hydrophobic group is bound to the hydrophilic gel through an O bridge. The gel may be a crosslinked polysaccharide, a polyacrylic acid derivative or an inorg. substance, such as silica gel, glass, or their derivs. The hydrophobic group may comprise alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, alkaryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, alkheteroalkyl with substituted or unsubstituted elec. neutral groups in addition to the thio-ether group. The hydrophobic group may be separated from matrix by a spacer having ≥ 1 methylene groups. The gel-product is prepared by introducing an oxirane or thiosulfate group into a hydrophilic gel and subsequently contacting the gel with a hydrophobic mercaptan in an alkaline solution. For example, agarose gel was mixed with NaBH_4 , butane dioldiglycidyl ether and NaOH solution. The resulting oxirane gel was contacted with octylmercaptan in the presence of NaBH_4 and NaOH. The resulting octyl-S-agarose adsorbed human serum albumin as well as conventionally used octyl-O-agarose. However, the octyl-S-agarose provided a pure serum albumin when eluting with a Tris buffer containing ethylene glycol.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:175542 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:231252
 TITLE: Chiral supports, stationary phases, and substrates based on polysaccharides and oligosaccharides crosslinked with bissilane-, bithioether-, bissulphoxyde-, bissulphone- and butanediyl derivatives
 INVENTOR(S): Duval, Raphael
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Francais Du Petrole, Fr.; Chiralsep Sarl; Eka Chemicals AB
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 32 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 985682	A1	20000315	EP 1999-402204	19990907
EP 985682	B1	20051207		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
FR 2784108	A1	20000407	FR 1998-11376	19980911
AU 9947345	A1	20000608	AU 1999-47345	19990902
AU 769244	B2	20040122		
AT 312121	T	20051215	AT 1999-402204	19990907
ES 2252924	T3	20060516	ES 1999-402204	19990907
CA 2281973	A1	20000311	CA 1999-2281973	19990910
NO 9904411	A	20000313	NO 1999-4411	19990910
JP 2000086702	A	20000328	JP 1999-258550	19990913
US 2001029282	A1	20011011	US 2001-838284	20010420
US 6677446	B2	20040113		
US 2004068106	A1	20040408	US 2003-694844	20031029
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			FR 1998-11376	A 19980911
			US 1999-394905	B3 19990913
			US 2001-838284	A3 20010420

AB Chiral polysaccharide compns. consist of chiral monosaccharide units (as part of polysaccharide or oligosaccharide chains) crosslinked by components of general structures -X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X- (I) or -X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-L-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X (II), in which X = O or NH; m is a nonzero number <5; R = H or C₁-8-alkyl-; Y is a single bond, -NHC(:O)-, -NHC(:S), or -C(:O)-; A is a single bond or C₁-21-alkylene; L is a bis-thioether (of general formula -S-W₁-W₂-W₃-S-), a bis-sulfoxide (of general formula -SO-W₁-W₂-W₃-SO-), a bis-sulfone (of general formula -SO₂-W₁-W₂-W₃-SO₂-), a bis-silane [of general formula -Si(R₅)₂-R₄-Si(R₅)₂-], in which W₁ and W₃ are d C₁-21-alkylene, C₆-18-arylene, or C₇-40-aralkylene; -W₂ is a single bond, W₁, O, S, or a sym. diester of formula -OC(:O)-W₁-C(:O)O-, R₅ is C₁-5-alkyl or H, R₄ is -R₆-Si[(R₅)₂-R₆]_n (in which R₆ is (CH₂)_o, or O; n = 0-3000, and o = 0-10). The arylene radicals I and II can be substituted by one or more substituents, selected by halogen, C₁-4-alkyl, C₁-4-alkoxy, and NO₂. The monosaccharide chiral units are located at the terminus of structures I and II, such that the overall compns. have the following structures: (MS)-X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X-(MS) and (MS)-X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-L-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X-(MS), in which X, Y, A, R, L, and m are the same as in I and II, and the monosaccharide chiral unit (MS) is part of a linear, branched, or cyclic polysaccharide or oligosaccharide. The compns., which can be polymerized in the presence of a solvent and stabilizers, or deposited on a support, are useful as chiral stationary phases for gas, liquid, and supercrit. chromatog., especially for separation of enantiomers.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:175542 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:231252
 TITLE: Chiral supports, stationary phases, and substrates based on polysaccharides and oligosaccharides crosslinked with bissilane-, bisthioether-, bissulphoxyde-, bissulphone- and butanediyl derivatives
 INVENTOR(S): Duval, Raphael
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Francais Du Petrole, Fr.; Chiralsep Sarl; Eka Chemicals AB
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 32 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 985682	A1	20000315	EP 1999-402204	19990907
EP 985682	B1	20051207		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
FR 2784108	A1	20000407	FR 1998-11376	19980911
AU 9947345	A1	20000608	AU 1999-47345	19990902
AU 769244	B2	20040122		
AT 312121	T	20051215	AT 1999-402204	19990907
ES 2252924	T3	20060516	ES 1999-402204	19990907
CA 2281973	A1	20000311	CA 1999-2281973	19990910
NO 9904411	A	20000313	NO 1999-4411	19990910
JP 2000086702	A	20000328	JP 1999-258550	19990913
US 2001029282	A1	20011011	US 2001-838284	20010420
US 6677446	B2	20040113		
US 2004068106	A1	20040408	US 2003-694844	20031029
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1998-11376	A 19980911
			US 1999-394905	B3 19990913
			US 2001-838284	A3 20010420

AB Chiral polysaccharide compns. consist of chiral monosaccharide units (as part of polysaccharide or oligosaccharide chains) crosslinked by components of general structures -X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X- (I) or -X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-L-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X (II), in which X = O or NH; m is a nonzero number <5; R = H or C1-8-alkyl-; Y is a single bond, -NHC(:O)-, -NHC(:S), or -C(:O)-; A is a single bond or C1-21-alkylene; L is a bis-thioether (of general formula -S-W1-W2-W3-S-), a bis-sulfoxide (of general formula -SO-W1-W2-W3-SO-), a bis-sulfone (of general formula -SO₂-W1-W2-W3-SO₂-), a bis-silane [of general formula -Si(R₅)₂-R₄-Si(R₅)₂-], in which W1 and W3 are d C1-21-alkylene, C6-18-arylene, or C7-40-aralkylene; -W2 is a single bond, W1, O, S, or a sym. diester of formula -OC(:O)-W1-C(:O)O-, R₅ is C1-5-alkyl or H, R₄ is -R₆-Si[(R₅)₂-R₆]-_n (in which R₆ is (CH₂)_o, or O; n = 0-3000, and o = 0-10). The arylene radicals I and II can be substituted by one or more substituents, selected by halogen, C1-4-alkyl, C1-4-alkoxy, and NO₂. The monosaccharide chiral units are located at the terminus of structures I and II, such that the overall compns. have the following structures: (MS)-X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X-(MS) and (MS)-X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-L-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X-(MS), in which X, Y, A, R, L, and m are the same as in I and II, and the monosaccharide chiral unit (MS) is part of a linear, branched, or cyclic polysaccharide or oligosaccharide. The compns., which can be polymerized in the presence of a solvent and stabilizers, or deposited on a support, are useful as chiral stationary phases for gas, liquid, and supercrit. chromatog., especially for separation of enantiomers.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

13 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:63509 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:120127

TITLE: Adsorbent preparation, dry process for crosslinked polysaccharides, and recovery and separation of arsenic ions using the same

INVENTOR(S): Baba, Yoshinari; Yanagida, Eiichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Miyazaki University, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002020404	A	20020123	JP 2000-210011	20000711
JP 3412009	B2	20030603		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-210011 20000711

AB Solid polysaccharides bearing carboxyl, amino, thiol, thiourea, pyridyl, thioether, oxime, phosphate group, and/or sulfate group, are crosslinked upon contact with crosslinking agents (suitably HCHO) to give chemical stable adsorbents. The polysaccharides may be chitosan, alginic acid, pectin, and/or cyclodextrin. Further claimed are (i) recovery of As³⁺ (I) from solns. of pH 1-3.5 or ≥ 6 by use of Fe³⁺- and/or Cu²⁺-adsorbed crosslinked alginic acid as adsorbents, (ii) recovery of As⁵⁺ (II) from solns. of pH 1-7 by use of Fe³⁺-adsorbed crosslinked alginic acid, and (iii) separation of I and II from solns. of pH 3-5 or ≥ 7.5 by use of Fe³⁺-adsorbed crosslinked alginic acid. Thus, a 1:199 mixture of 37% HCHO and 37% HCl was slowly dropped on alginic acid, aged at room temperature, acetalized, and neutralized to give a crosslinked alginic acid, which showed excellent adsorption ability of various metal ions.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:223684 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:271629

TITLE: Silver halide photographic material containing contrast-improving agent, hardener, and saccharide

INVENTOR(S): Goto, Kenji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Co., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 32 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000098526	A	20000407	JP 1998-263061	19980917
			JP 1998-263061	19980917

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-263061 19980917

AB In the photog. material with hydrophilic colloid layer containing contrast-improving agent, the hardening of the layer is promoted with a moisturizer. The material comprising a support having thereon ≥ 1 hydrophilic layer containing a hydrazine derivative or a tetrazolium compound,

in

which gelatin is crosslinked with CH₂:CHSO₂R₁SO₂CH:CH₂ (R₁ = alkylene or substituted alkylene which may have an amide, an ether, or a thioether linkage) and contains saccharides. It shows improved storage stability in the presence of the contrast-improving agent.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:175542 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:231252
 TITLE: Chiral supports, stationary phases, and substrates based on polysaccharides and oligosaccharides crosslinked with bissilane-, bithioether-, bissulphoxyde-, bissulphone- and butanediyl derivatives
 INVENTOR(S): Duval, Raphael
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Francais Du Petrole, Fr.; Chiralsep Sarl; Eka Chemicals AB
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 32 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 985682	A1	20000315	EP 1999-402204	19990907
EP 985682	B1	20051207		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
FR 2784108	A1	20000407	FR 1998-11376	19980911
AU 9947345	A1	20000608	AU 1999-47345	19990902
AU 769244	B2	20040122		
AT 312121	T	20051215	AT 1999-402204	19990907
ES 2252924	T3	20060516	ES 1999-402204	19990907
CA 2281973	A1	20000311	CA 1999-2281973	19990910
NO 9904411	A	20000313	NO 1999-4411	19990910
JP 2000086702	A	20000328	JP 1999-258550	19990913
US 2001029282	A1	20011011	US 2001-838284	20010420
US 6677446	B2	20040113		
US 2004068106	A1	20040408	US 2003-694844	20031029
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			FR 1998-11376	A 19980911
			US 1999-394905	B3 19990913
			US 2001-838284	A3 20010420

AB Chiral polysaccharide compns. consist of chiral monosaccharide units (as part of polysaccharide or oligosaccharide chains) crosslinked by components of general structures -X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X- (I) or -X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-L-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X (II), in which X = O or NH; m is a nonzero number <5; R = H or C1-8-alkyl-; Y is a single bond, -NHC(:O)-, -NHC(:S), or -C(:O)-; A is a single bond or C1-21-alkylene; L is a bis-thioether (of general formula -S-W1-W2-W3-S-), a bis-sulfoxide (of general formula -SO-W1-W2-W3-SO-), a bis-sulfone (of general formula -SO₂-W1-W2-W3-SO₂-), a bis-silane [of general formula -Si(R₅)₂-R₄-Si(R₅)₂-], in which W1 and W3 are d C1-21-alkylene, C6-18-arylene, or C7-40-aralkylene; -W2 is a single bond, W1, O, S, or a sym. diester of formula -OC(:O)-W1-C(:O)O-, R₅ is C1-5-alkyl or H, R₄ is -R₆-Si[(R₅)₂-R₆]_n (in which R₆ is (CH₂)_o, or O; n = 0-3000, and o = 0-10). The arylene radicals I and II can be substituted by one or more substituents, selected by halogen, C1-4-alkyl, C1-4-alkoxy, and NO₂. The monosaccharide chiral units are located at the terminus of structures I and II, such that the overall compns. have the following structures: (MS)-X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X-(MS) and (MS)-X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-L-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X-(MS), in which X, Y, A, R, L, and m are the same as in I and II, and the monosaccharide chiral unit (MS) is part of a linear, branched, or cyclic polysaccharide or oligosaccharide. The compns., which can be polymerized in the presence of a solvent and stabilizers, or deposited on a support, are useful as chiral stationary phases for gas, liquid, and supercrit.

chromatog., especially for separation of enantiomers.
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:234182 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:78311
TITLE: A new method of non-crosslinking conjugation
of polysaccharides to proteins via
thioether bonds for the preparation of
saccharide-protein conjugate vaccines
AUTHOR(S): Pawlowski, Andrzej; Kallenius, Gunilla; Svenson,
Stefan B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Bacteriology, Swedish Institute for
Infectious Disease Control, Stockholm, S-105 21, Swed.
SOURCE: Vaccine (1999), 17(11-12), 1474-1483
CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Bacterial polysaccharides, including capsular polysaccharides, are poor immunogens particularly in young infants. However, conjugation of bacterial polysaccharides to immunogenic carrier proteins generally results in conjugates that induce strong antipolysaccharide T-helper-cell dependent immune responses, also in young infants. The magnitude of the response and the extent of the T-helper-cell dependency is related to the chemical characteristics of the particular conjugate such as presence or absence of polysaccharide-protein crosslinking, presence or absence of spacer arms, character of spacer arms, type of carrier protein, size of conjugated polysaccharide hapten and molar degree of substitution. In the present study a new, general and simple method for the preparation of poly- and oligosaccharide-protein conjugates is presented. This new method is based on spacer-introducing chemical that allows for conjugation of a model polysaccharide, dextran, ranging in size from 0.5 to 150 kDa, to tetanus toxoid (TTd). The developed conjugation method involves derivatization of polysaccharide with 2-iminothiolane (2-IT) and activation of carrier protein, such as TTd, with N-hydroxysuccinimide ester of bromoacetic acid. Reaction rates and accordingly the substitution of the conjugates, could be controlled by varying time, pH and concentration of the reactants. Unlike direct reductive amination, the 2-IT based conjugation technol. is fast and made it possible to couple fairly large polysaccharides to TTd.

REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:145147 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:145147
TITLE: Sulfone-activated thioether adsorbents for the
separation of proteins and other biopolymers.
INVENTOR(S): Porath, Jerker
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Swed.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 168363	A2	19860115	EP 1985-850149	19850429
EP 168363	A3	19870325		
EP 168363	B1	19890830		

R: DE, FR, GB

SE 8402663	A	19851118	SE 1984-2663	19840517
SE 470099	B	19931108		
SE 470099	C	19940303		
US 4696980	A	19870929	US 1985-729344	19850430
JP 61005100	A	19860110	JP 1985-105769	19850517
JP 04004018	B	19920127		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

SE 1984-2663

A 19840517

AB An adsorbent is described for the separation and immobilization of biopolymers which consists of a solid phase (diameter <1 mm) completely or partially penetrated by or surface coated with a hydrophilic mol. polymeric netting having chain sequences of the structure $XCH_2CH_2SO_2CH_2SY$ (X = ether O, thioether S, N; Y = alkyl, substituted alkyl, heteroarom.) crosslinked with polyhydroxy (e.g., polysaccharide, galactan) or polyamide (e.g., polyacrylamide) polymer. The adsorbent can be used for the fractionation of biopolymers (e.g., nucleic acids, nucleotides, proteins) and is useful for serum protein fractionation.

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:63509 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:120127

TITLE: Adsorbent preparation, dry process for crosslinked polysaccharides, and recovery and separation of arsenic ions using the same

INVENTOR(S): Baba, Yoshinari; Yanagida, Eiichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Miyazaki University, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002020404	A	20020123	JP 2000-210011	20000711
JP 3412009	B2	20030603		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-210011 20000711

AB Solid polysaccharides bearing carboxyl, amino, thiol, thiourea, pyridyl, thioether, oxime, phosphate group, and/or sulfate group, are crosslinked upon contact with crosslinking agents (suitably HCHO) to give chemical stable adsorbents. The polysaccharides may be chitosan, alginic acid, pectin, and/or cyclodextrin. Further claimed are (i) recovery of As³⁺ (I) from solns. of pH 1-3.5 or ≥ 6 by use of Fe³⁺- and/or Cu²⁺-adsorbed crosslinked alginic acid as adsorbents, (ii) recovery of As⁵⁺ (II) from solns. of pH 1-7 by use of Fe³⁺-adsorbed crosslinked alginic acid, and (iii) separation of I and II from solns. of pH 3-5 or ≥ 7.5 by use of Fe³⁺-adsorbed crosslinked alginic acid. Thus, a 1:199 mixture of 37% HCHO and 37% HCl was slowly dropped on alginic acid, aged at room temperature, acetalized, and neutralized to give a crosslinked alginic acid, which showed excellent adsorption ability of various metal ions.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:223684 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:271629

TITLE: Silver halide photographic material containing contrast-improving agent, hardener, and saccharide

INVENTOR(S): Goto, Kenji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Co., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 32 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000098526	A	20000407	JP 1998-263061	19980917
			JP 1998-263061	19980917

AB In the photog. material with hydrophilic colloid layer containing contrast-improving agent, the hardening of the layer is promoted with a moisturizer. The material comprising a support having thereon ≥ 1 hydrophilic layer containing a hydrazine derivative or a tetrazolium compound, in which gelatin is crosslinked with CH₂:CHSO₂R₁SO₂CH:CH₂ (R₁ = alkylene or substituted alkylene which may have an amide, an ether, or a thioether linkage) and contains saccharides. It shows improved storage stability in the presence of the contrast-improving

agent.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:175542 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:231252

TITLE: Chiral supports, stationary phases, and substrates based on polysaccharides and oligosaccharides crosslinked with bissilane-, bithioether-, bissulphoxyde-, bissulphone- and butanediyl derivatives

INVENTOR(S): Duval, Raphael

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Francais Du Petrole, Fr.; Chiralsep Sarl; Eka Chemicals AB

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 985682	A1	20000315	EP 1999-402204	19990907
EP 985682	B1	20051207		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
FR 2784108	A1	20000407	FR 1998-11376	19980911
AU 9947345	A1	20000608	AU 1999-47345	19990902
AU 769244	B2	20040122		
AT 312121	T	20051215	AT 1999-402204	19990907
ES 2252924	T3	20060516	ES 1999-402204	19990907
CA 2281973	A1	20000311	CA 1999-2281973	19990910
NO 9904411	A	20000313	NO 1999-4411	19990910
JP 2000086702	A	20000328	JP 1999-258550	19990913
US 2001029282	A1	20011011	US 2001-838284	20010420
US 6677446	B2	20040113		
US 2004068106	A1	20040408	US 2003-694844	20031029
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1998-11376	A 19980911
			US 1999-394905	B3 19990913
			US 2001-838284	A3 20010420

AB Chiral polysaccharide compns. consist of chiral monosaccharide units (as part of polysaccharide or oligosaccharide chains) crosslinked by components of general structures -X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X- (I) or -X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-L-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X (II), in which X = O or NH; m is a nonzero number <5; R = H or C₁-8-alkyl-; Y is a single bond, -NHC(:O)-, -NHC(:S), or -C(:O)-; A is a single bond or C₁-21-alkylene; L is a bis-thioether (of general formula -S-W₁-W₂-W₃-S-), a bis-sulfoxide (of general formula -SO-W₁-W₂-W₃-SO-), a bis-sulfone (of general formula -SO₂-W₁-W₂-W₃-SO₂-), a bis-silane [of general formula -Si(R₅)₂-R₄-Si(R₅)₂-], in which W₁ and W₃ are d C₁-21-alkylene, C₆-18-arylene, or C₇-40-aralkylene; -W₂ is a single bond, W₁, O, S, or a sym. diester of formula -OC(:O)-W₁-C(:O)O-, R₅ is C₁-5-alkyl or H, R₄ is -R₆-Si[(R₅)₂-R₆]_n (in which R₆ is (CH₂)_o, or O; n = 0-3000, and o = 0-10). The arylene radicals I and II can be substituted by one or more substituents, selected by halogen, C₁-4-alkyl, C₁-4-alkoxy, and NO₂. The monosaccharide chiral units are located at the terminus of structures I and II, such that the overall compns. have the following structures: (MS)-X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X-(MS) and (MS)-X-Y-A[CH₂-CHR-L-CHR-CH₂]_m-A-Y-X-(MS), in which X, Y, A, R, L, and m are the same as in I and II, and the monosaccharide chiral unit (MS) is part of a linear, branched, or cyclic polysaccharide or oligosaccharide. The compns., which can be polymerized in the presence of a solvent and stabilizers, or deposited on a support, are

useful as chiral stationary phases for gas, liquid, and supercrit.
chromatog., especially for separation of enantiomers.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:234182 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:78311

TITLE: A new method of non-crosslinking conjugation
of polysaccharides to proteins via
thioether bonds for the preparation of
saccharide-protein conjugate vaccines

AUTHOR(S): Pawlowski, Andrzej; Kallenius, Gunilla; Svenson,
Stefan B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Bacteriology, Swedish Institute for
Infectious Disease Control, Stockholm, S-105 21, Swed.

SOURCE: Vaccine (1999), 17(11-12), 1474-1483

CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Bacterial polysaccharides, including capsular polysaccharides, are poor
immunogens particularly in young infants. However, conjugation of
bacterial polysaccharides to immunogenic carrier proteins generally
results in conjugates that induce strong antipolysaccharide T-helper-cell
dependent immune responses, also in young infants. The magnitude of the
response and the extent of the T-helper-cell dependency is related to the
chemical characteristics of the particular conjugate such as presence or
absence of polysaccharide-protein crosslinking, presence or absence of
spacer arms, character of spacer arms, type of carrier protein, size of
conjugated polysaccharide hapten and molar degree of substitution. In the
present study a new, general and simple method for the preparation of poly- and
oligosaccharide-protein conjugates is presented. This new method is based
on spacer-introducing chemical that allows for conjugation of a model
polysaccharide, dextran, ranging in size from 0.5 to 150 kDa, to tetanus
toxoid (TTd). The developed conjugation method involves derivatization of
polysaccharide with 2-iminothiolane (2-IT) and activation of carrier
protein, such as TTd, with N-hydroxysuccinimide ester of bromoacetic acid.
Reaction rates and accordingly the substitution of the conjugates, could
be controlled by varying time, pH and concentration of the reactants. Unlike
direct reductive amination, the 2-IT based conjugation technol. is fast
and made it possible to couple fairly large polysaccharides to TTd.

REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:145147 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:145147

TITLE: Sulfone-activated thioether adsorbents for the
separation of proteins and other biopolymers.

INVENTOR(S): Porath, Jerker

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Swed.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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EP 168363	A2	19860115	EP 1985-850149	19850429
EP 168363	A3	19870325		
EP 168363	B1	19890830		

R: DE, FR, GB

SE 8402663	A	19851118	SE 1984-2663	19840517
SE 470099	B	19931108		
SE 470099	C	19940303		
US 4696980	A	19870929	US 1985-729344	19850430
JP 61005100	A	19860110	JP 1985-105769	19850517
JP 04004018	B	19920127		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

SE 1984-2663

A 19840517

AB An adsorbent is described for the separation and immobilization of biopolymers which consists of a solid phase (diameter <1 mm) completely or partially penetrated by or surface coated with a hydrophilic mol. polymeric netting having chain sequences of the structure $XCH_2CH_2SO_2CH_2SY$ (X = ether O, thioether S, N; Y = alkyl, substituted alkyl, heteroarom.) crosslinked with polyhydroxy (e.g., polysaccharide, galactan) or polyamide (e.g., polyacrylamide) polymer. The adsorbent can be used for the fractionation of biopolymers (e.g., nucleic acids, nucleotides, proteins) and is useful for serum protein fractionation.

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:254731 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:89833
TITLE: Microcapsule injections containing oil soluble drug encapsulated in biodegradable polymers and surfactant emulsions
INVENTOR(S): Gao, Changyou; Jiang, Bingbing; Shen, Jiacong
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zhejiang University, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 15 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1742707	A	20060308	CN 2005-10060926	20050928
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2005-10060926	20050928

AB The title injections consist of an oil-soluble drug (ibuprofen or ciprofloxacin), medical poly(lactic acid), poly(lactic acid) containing double bonds and/or polysaccharides containing double bonds. The injections are manufactured by: (1) grinding lactide and stannous chloride into powder, and adding allyloxy ethylene glycol, (2) heating at 140-2000 for 4 h, cooling and precipitating with acetone and water to obtain poly(lactic acid) containing double bonds, (3) adding polysaccharide solution into methylacrylic acid (or acrylic acid) and carbodiimide in water to obtain polysaccharide containing double bonds, (4) dissolving oil soluble drug, poly(lactic acid), poly(lactic acid) containing double bond and crosslinking agent into organic solvent, and adding into polysaccharide containing double bond and polyvinyl alc. or triton X-100 to obtain oil/water emulsion, and (5) adding water soluble redox initiator (selected from potassium persulfate, ammonium persulfate, sodium bisulfite and sodium sulfite) and stirring to obtain the final product.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:375255 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:23575
TITLE: Superabsorbent material made from oxidized polysaccharides
INVENTOR(S): Besemer, Arie Cornelis; Thornton, Jeffrey Wilson
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SCA Molnlycke AB, Neth.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 920874	A1	19990609	EP 1997-203823	19971205
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
WO 9929352	A1	19990617	WO 1998-NL693	19981207
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,				

AU 9915122	A	19990628	AU 1999-15122		19981207
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1997-203823	A	19971205
			WO 1998-NL693	W	19981207

AB The invention provides a process of producing a superabsorbent polysaccharide derivative by oxidation of a α -glucan, glucomannan or galactomannan to introduce aldehyde functions; the oxidized polysaccharide subsequently being reacted with sulfur dioxide or an equivalent thereof to produce a hydroxysulfonated polysaccharide. The polysaccharide may be crosslinked before or after the oxidation. The preferred polysaccharide is starch or guar. Thus, 10 g starch was suspended in 14% sodium sulfate solution and was crosslinked with 0.1% epichlorohydrin. After 20 h the product was isolated and washed, then treated with 96% ethanol and acetone and dried in vacuum oven. The dried material was suspended in 250 mL water and 6.6 g sodium periodate was added and the mixture was stirred for 20 h to obtain an oxidized product with a 50% degree of oxidation. The product was collected by filtration washed, dried, and freeze-dried. To a suspension of 1 g of the dry material in 20 mL of water, 1.6 mL of 39% sodium bisulfite solution was added to obtain a gel which was precipitated in 96% ethanol and then

collected and dried. The product had a free swelling capacity of 1.0 g/g.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:125466 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:125466
TITLE: Stabilizing high temperature fracturing fluids using
oxygen scavenger and 2-mercaptobenzothiazole
AUTHOR(S): Lawson, J. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shell Oil Co., USA
SOURCE: Research Disclosure (1990), 317, 730-1 (No. 31742)
CODEN: RSDSBB; ISSN: 0374-4353
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Patent
LANGUAGE: English
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
RD 317042		19900910		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RD 1990-317042	19900910
AB	At high temperature, NaHSO ₃ (O scavenger)-2-mercaptobenzothiazole (radical scavenger) gives as much as stability or more to Thermagel (well-fracturing gel; crosslinked polysaccharide) as does Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ under continuous-shear conditions, and more in static sand settling expts.			

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:254731 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:89833
TITLE: Microcapsule injections containing oil soluble drug encapsulated in biodegradable polymers and surfactant emulsions
INVENTOR(S): Gao, Changyou; Jiang, Bingbing; Shen, Jiacong
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zhejiang University, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 15 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1742707	A	20060308	CN 2005-10060926	20050928
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2005-10060926	20050928

AB The title injections consist of an oil-soluble drug (ibuprofen or ciprofloxacin), medical poly(lactic acid), poly(lactic acid) containing double bonds and/or polysaccharides containing double bonds. The injections are manufactured by: (1) grinding lactide and stannous chloride into powder, and adding allyloxy ethylene glycol, (2) heating at 140-2000 for 4 h, cooling and precipitating with acetone and water to obtain poly(lactic acid) containing double bonds, (3) adding polysaccharide solution into methylacrylic acid (or acrylic acid) and carbodiimide in water to obtain polysaccharide containing double bonds, (4) dissolving oil soluble drug, poly(lactic acid), poly(lactic acid) containing double bond and crosslinking agent into organic solvent, and adding into polysaccharide containing double bond and polyvinyl alc. or triton X-100 to obtain oil/water emulsion, and (5) adding water soluble redox initiator (selected from potassium persulfate, ammonium persulfate, sodium bisulfite and sodium sulfite) and stirring to obtain the final product.

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:375255 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:23575
TITLE: Superabsorbent material made from oxidized polysaccharides
INVENTOR(S): Besemer, Arie Cornelis; Thornton, Jeffrey Wilson
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SCA Molnlycke AB, Neth.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 920874	A1	19990609	EP 1997-203823	19971205
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
WO 9929352	A1	19990617	WO 1998-NL693	19981207
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,				

AU 9915122	A	19990628	AU 1999-15122		19981207
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1997-203823	A	19971205
			WO 1998-NL693	W	19981207

AB The invention provides a process of producing a superabsorbent polysaccharide derivative by oxidation of a α -glucan, glucomannan or galactomannan to introduce aldehyde functions; the oxidized polysaccharide subsequently being reacted with sulfur dioxide or an equivalent thereof to produce a hydroxysulfonated polysaccharide. The polysaccharide may be crosslinked before or after the oxidation. The preferred polysaccharide is starch or guar. Thus, 10 g starch was suspended in 14% sodium sulfate solution and was crosslinked with 0.1% epichlorohydrin. After 20 h the product was isolated and washed, then treated with 96% ethanol and acetone and dried in vacuum oven. The dried material was suspended in 250 mL water and 6.6 g sodium periodate was added and the mixture was stirred for 20 h to obtain an oxidized product with a 50% degree of oxidation. The product was collected by filtration washed, dried, and freeze-dried. To a suspension of 1 g of the dry material in 20 mL of water, 1.6 mL of 39% sodium bisulfite solution was added to obtain a gel which was precipitated in 96% ethanol and then

collected and dried. The product had a free swelling capacity of 1.0 g/g.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:125466 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:125466
TITLE: Stabilizing high temperature fracturing fluids using
oxygen scavenger and 2-mercaptobenzothiazole
AUTHOR(S): Lawson, J. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shell Oil Co., USA
SOURCE: Research Disclosure (1990), 317, 730-1 (No. 31742)
CODEN: RSDSBB; ISSN: 0374-4353
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Patent
LANGUAGE: English
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RD 317042		19900910		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RD 1990-317042 19900910

AB At high temperature, NaHSO₃ (O scavenger)-2-mercaptobenzothiazole (radical scavenger) gives as much as stability or more to Thermagel (well-fracturing gel; crosslinked polysaccharide) as does Na₂S₂O₃ under continuous-shear conditions, and more in static sand settling expts.

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:254698 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:32152

TITLE: Synthesis of new unsaturated styrene polyesters from isomolecular diols with thio ether bridges. NMR study and thermal behavior

AUTHOR(S): Milano, J. C.; Louakfaoui, A.; Fache, B.; Vernet, J. L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Chimie Applique, Univ. Toulon Var, La Garde, 83957, Fr.

SOURCE: European Polymer Journal (1994), 30(12), 1389-95

CODEN: EUPJAG; ISSN: 0014-3057

PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: French

AB The synthesis of unsatd. polyesters crosslinkable by styrene was carried out using high isomol. weight diols containing thioether bonds. The 1H-NMR peaks were attributed. Those polyesters exhibited softness to a certain extent in conjunction with relatively high degradation temps. ($\geq 400^\circ$).

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:56622 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 68:56622

TITLE: Formation of lanthionine and lysinoalanine cross linkages in the alkaline denaturation of bovine serum albumin

AUTHOR(S): Zahn, Helmut; Lumper, Ludwig

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hochsch., Rheinisch Westfaelischen Tech., Aachen, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Hoppe-Seyler's Zeitschrift fuer Physiologische Chemie (1968), 349(1), 77-84

CODEN: HSZPAZ; ISSN: 0018-4888

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

AB A study was made of the denaturation of bovine serum albumin, using the usual chemical methods of protein anal. It was learned that in buffers containing urea, at pH values between 9.0 and 12.5, lanthionine or lysinoalanine crosslinkages were formed. The denaturation product was separated into 3 fractions by gel filtration on Sephadex G-200; each fraction had a different average mol. weight, but the same lanthionine content. Therefore, the newly formed cross linkages could not all have been formed between different polypeptide chains. The formation of the thioether bridges of lanthionine and the methyleneaminobutylene bridges of lysinoalanine caused an irreversible change in formation; the protein could not be renatured.

d L23 1-10 ibib abs

L23 ANSWER 1 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1218294 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:469645

TITLE: Coating composition with less viscosity change for ink-jet printing sheet, image recording material, and its manufacture

INVENTOR(S): Nakano, Ryoichi; Nagata, Kozo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 44 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005319612	A	20051117	JP 2004-137533	20040506
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-137533	20040506

AB The composition contains an inorg. fine particle, a water-soluble resin, a crosslinking agent, and ≥ 2 of a low b.p. organic solvent, a cationic polymer with a thioether linkage, and a compound with an acidic group containing N, O, or S, and characterized by that viscosity at 15° is 20 times or less that at 40°. The material is manufactured by coating a support with a solution containing the composition for forming a layer. The composition shows less temperature dependency on viscosity, providing an ink receiving layer with improved surface property without cracking.

L23 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1044925 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:336328

TITLE: Ink-jet printing paper, and their production providing discoloration-resistant images

INVENTOR(S): Kaneko, Manabu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Minolta Holdings, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 30 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

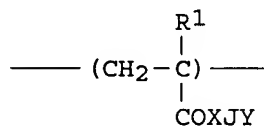
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005262706	A	20050929	JP 2004-79909	20040319
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-79909	20040319

GI



AB The paper comprise, on supports, ink-absorbing porous layers, and surficial layers which contain containing acetoacetyl-modified poly

(vinyl alc.) crosslinked with crosslinking agents (at the acetoacetyl position), and organic water-insol. fine particles A or organic fine particles B. The particles A have SP values of 18.414-30.69 (MPa)^{1/2}, glass transition point (T_g) of ≥70°, and average diameter of ≤100 nm, and are soluble or capable of swollen in water-soluble organic solvents with b.p. of ≥120°. The particles B are polymers with T_g of ≥70° and average diameter of ≤100 nm, and contain repeating units of Q [X = O, N(R₂); R₁ = H, Me; R₂ = H, C1-8 alkyl; when X is O, J is C2-8 alkylene (having ether or thioether linkage), and Y is selected from OH, alkoxy, and carbamoyl; when X is N(R₂), J is direct bond or C2-8 alkylene (having ether or thioether linkage), and Y is selected from H, OH, amino, alkoxy, and carbamoyl]. The crosslinking agents may be amines or hydrazines. In production of the paper, the surficial layers are formed by wet coating process, wherein the crosslinking agents are included in the coating solns. Alternatively, solns. containing the crosslinking agents are applied with/after applying coating solns. containing the modified poly(vinyl alc.) and organic particles on the ink-absorbing layers. The surficial layers are crack resistant and impart discoloration resistance to the formed images.

L23 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:375516 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:175782

TITLE: Cytochrome P460 of *Nitrosomonas europaea*. Formation of the heme-lysine cross-link in a heterologous host and mutagenic conversion to a non-cross-linked cytochrome c'

AUTHOR(S): Bergmann, David J.; Hooper, Alan B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, Black Hills State University, Spearfish, SD, USA

SOURCE: European Journal of Biochemistry (2003), 270(9), 1935-1941

CODEN: EJBCAI; ISSN: 0014-2956

PUBLISHER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The heme of cytochrome P460 of *Nitrosomonas europaea*, which is covalently crosslinked to two cysteines of the polypeptide as with all c-type cytochromes, has an addnl. novel covalent crosslink to lysine 70 of the polypeptide [Arciero, D.M. & Hooper, A.B. (1997) FEBS Lett. 410, 457-460]. The protein can catalyze the oxidation of hydroxylamine. The gene for this protein, *cyp*, was expressed in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strain PAO lacI, resulting in formation of a holo-cytochrome P460 which closely resembled native cytochrome P460 purified from *N. europaea* in its UV-visible spectroscopic, ligand binding and catalytic properties. Mutant versions of cytochrome P460 of *N. europaea* in which Lys70 was replaced by Arg, Ala, or Tyr, retained ligand-binding ability but lost catalytic ability and differed in optical spectra which, instead, closely resembled those of cytochromes c'. Tryptic fragments containing the c-heme joined only by two thioether linkages were observed by MALDI-TOF for the mutant cytochromes P460 K70R and K70A but not in wild-type cytochrome P460, consistent with the structural modification of the c-heme only in the wild-type cytochrome. The present observations support the hypothesized evolutionary relationship between cytochromes P460 and cytochromes c' in *N. europaea* and *M. capsulatus* [Bergmann, D.J., Zahn, J.A., & DiSpirito, A.A. (2000) Arch. Microbiol. 173, 29-34], confirm the importance of a heme-crosslink to the spectroscopic properties and catalysis and suggest that the crosslink might form auto-catalytically.

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:626583 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:263660
TITLE: Rheological evidence and thermal property of
controllable crosslinking poly(aryl ether ketone)s
AUTHOR(S): Liu, Xincal; Chen, Chunhai; Teng, Ben; Zhou, Hongwei;
Cao, Hui; Gao, Zihong; Yu, Youhai; Wei, Zhanhai; Xie,
Huai jie; Wu, Zhongwen; Zhang, Wanjin; Wei, Yen
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun,
130023, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Polymer Preprints (American Chemical Society, Division
of Polymer Chemistry) (2002), 43(2), 1288-1289
CODEN: ACPPAY; ISSN: 0032-3934
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer
Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (computer optical disk)
LANGUAGE: English
AB An aryl polyether-polyketone with thioether
linkages was prepared as a crosslinkable thermoplastic
material. Controlled crosslinking occurred at temps
≥380°.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:138576 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:252905
TITLE: The response of pristine and doped poly(p-phenylene
sulfide) towards MeV gamma photons
AUTHOR(S): Das, Arindam; Patnaik, Archita
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of
Technology, Madras, 600 036, India
SOURCE: Radiation Physics and Chemistry (1999), 54(2), 109-112
CODEN: RPCHDM; ISSN: 0969-806X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effect of γ-photons on the potential engineering thermoplastic
poly(p-phenylene sulfide) (PPS) has been investigated. The
structural modifications are studied by elemental anal., Rutherford back
Scattering, Fourier transform IR spectroscopy and differential scanning
calorimetry. The polymer is resistant to irradiation up to a maximum
dose of 540 kGy. Introduction of KBr that undergoes photo-decomposition
resulted in disruption of the aromaticity of the polymer moiety
with possible introduction of extensive crosslinking. Evidence
for this structural modification was obtained from a decrease in the m.p.
from the differential scanning calorimetry profile and from FTIR spectral
features with complete disappearance of the characteristic aromatic skeletal
vibration bands at 1467 and 1379 cm⁻¹ and with reduced band intensity for
the in-plane and out-of-plane C-H bending modes and aromatic
thioether linkage at 1008 and 1088 cm⁻¹ resp.
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:436468 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:36468
TITLE: Silyl group-terminated polyesterpolythioethers and
their manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Inoe, Yoshio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shinetsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06009720	A	19940118	JP 1991-137232	19910513

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-137232 19910513

AB Title polymers X3-aR3aSiR4SR1CO2(CH2)m[OCOR2kCO2(CH2)m]lOCOR1SR4
SiR3aX3-a (R1 = C1-6 divalent hydrocarbyl; R2 = C1-12 divalent
hydrocarbyl, thioether linkage-containing C≤4
divalent organic group; R3 = C1-6 hydrocarbyl; R4 = C2-8 divalent
hydrocarbyl, C4-8 ester linkage-containing divalent hydrocarbyl; X =
hydrolyzable group; a = 0-2; m = 50-400; l = 1-20; k = 0-1), capable of
undergoing hydrolytic polycondensation to form
crosslinked polymers useful for adhesives, coatings, and
sealants (no data), are manufactured by reacting HO(CH2)mOH, HSR1CO2H, and
HOCOR2CO2H to give HSR1CO2(CH2)m[OCOR2kCO2(CH2)m]lOCOR1SH (I) and treating
I with R3R5SiX3-a (R5 = aliphatic unsatd. group-terminated C2-8 hydrocarbyl,
aliphatic unsatd. linkage-terminated C4-8 ester linkage-containing
hydrocarbyl).
The reaction of Polytail HA (hydroxy-terminated
polyolefin), thiodipropionic acid, and β-mercaptopropionic
acid gave a polymer assumed to be HSC2H4CO2(CH2)16OOC2H4SC2H4CO2
(CH2)16OOCOC2H4SH, which was treated with H2C:CH SiMe(OMe)2 under UV
irradiation in the presence of benzophenone for introduction of (MeO)2SiMeC2H4
group at the ends to give title polymer.

L23 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:95932 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:95932
TITLE: Preparation of polymer-supported amino acid
AUTHOR(S): Itsuno, Shinichi; Wakasugi, Takashi; Ito, Koichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Mater. Sci., Toyohashi Univ. Technol., Toyohashi,
440, Japan
SOURCE: Polymer Bulletin (Berlin, Germany) (1988), 20(5),
435-41
CODEN: POBUDR; ISSN: 0170-0839
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Insol. polymer-supported amino acids were synthesized by simple
one-pot synthesis. Amino acids were solubilized in organic solvent by
trimethylsilylation. Solubilized amino acids having functional groups
such as OH or SH were easily attached to crosslinked
polystyrene beads through benzyl ether or thioether
linkage. Other amino acids without extra functional groups could
be attached to the polymer through benzyl amine linkage.

L23 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:569157 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:169157
TITLE: Aromatic polysulfone films
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., UK
SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 55015493	B	19800424	JP 1971-103772	19711222
GB 1357113	A	19740619	GB 1970-60906	19701222
CA 971908	A1	19750729	CA 1971-129450	19711206

AU 7136703	A	19730614	AU 1971-36703	19711209
NL 7117565	A	19720626	NL 1971-17565	19711221
FR 2118962	A5	19720804	FR 1971-45843	19711221
IT 944262	B	19730420	IT 1971-32789	19711222
US 3959101	A	19760525	US 1973-381382	19730723
US 3975249	A	19760817	US 1974-461407	19740416

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

GB 1970-60906	A	19701222
US 1971-207948	A2	19711214
GB 1973-18187	A	19730416
US 1973-381382	A2	19730723

AB Aromatic polysulfones having ether or thioether linkages are irradiated with electron beams at $\leq 400^\circ$ to crosslink and chain extend the polymer. Thus, a 56- μ poly(oxy-1,4-phenylenesulfonyl-1,4-phenylene) [25667-42-9] film (reduced viscosity of 1 g/dL solution in DMF at 25 $^\circ$ 0.5) was irradiated with electron beams at 3.5 Mrad/min and 350 $^\circ$ for 5 min to give a film having heat resistance >24 h at 270 $^\circ$, yield strength 83.5 MN/m², tensile strength 69.5 MN/m², elongation 65%, and cut-through temperature 290 $^\circ$, compared with 10 min, 86.4, 68.7, 160, and 250, resp., for a similar film without electron beam irradiation

L23 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:38691 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:38691

TITLE: Cured elastomeric compositions having a reticulate structure

INVENTOR(S): Erickson, John G.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.

SOURCE: U.S., 9 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 3415764	A	19681210	US 1965-509456	19650922
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1965-509456	A 19650922

AB Elastomeric thiapolyesters are prepared which have low but definite concns. of crosslinking sites in reticulate structures together with multiplicities of ester and thioether linkages. Some of the thiapolyesters contain sulfhydryl end groups and are prepared by copolymerizing tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate (I), 1,4-butanedithiol diacrylate, or thiodiglycol diacrylate with H₂S in the presence of iso-Pr₂NH. Other thiapolyesters containing vinyl endgroups are prepared from the same monomers listed above but by the use of slightly less H₂S. Carboxyl-terminated thiapolyesters with acrylic acid or thioglycolic acid. A hydroxyl terminated thiapolyester is also prepared by treating a copolymer of 1,4-butylene dicarbonate and ethanedithiol with mercaptoethanol and is cured with a polyisocyanate. The sulfhydryl-terminated thiapolyesters are cured with trimethylolpropane triacrylate (II), trimethylolthane triacrylate, an epoxy resin, or a polyisocyanate, either as is or after being converted to a branched thiapolyester by treatment with triacryloylhexahydro-s-triazine. The vinyl-terminated thiapolyesters are cured with pentaerythritol tetrakis(thioglycolate) or a mixture of styrene and azo-bisisobutyronitrile. The carboxyl-terminated thiapolyesters are cured with an epoxy resin or with N,N':N',N'':N'',N'''-tris(1,2-butylene)trimesamide. The cured elastomers are useful as gaskets, sealants, packaging material, sound insulation, bath sponges, and rocket propellants when treated with C black, NH₄ClO₄ oxidant, or other suitable fillers. Thus, a solution of I 330, iso-Pr₂NH 20, and pyridine 400 parts was saturated periodically with H₂S. After 2 days, 27 parts H₂S had reacted. The reaction mixture, after 3 addnl. days, was saturated with H₂S for

2 hrs., kept 5 hrs., filtered, and poured into heptane to precipitate a yellow, tacky thiapolyester. The sulfhydryl-terminated polymer was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂, repptd., washed in heptane, and dried. This polymer (containing 1.6% sulfhydryl groups and having mol. weight 5800) 4.15, II 0.143, and C black (Philblack O) 1.72 parts were milled together, and 0.1 part iso-Pr₂NH was milled in. The mixture was molded and cured 8 days at 25° without pressure. The product was a tough, tackfree rubber having Shore Durometer A2 hardness 65, elongation 260%, tensile strength 1860 psi., and no set.

L23 ANSWER 10 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003190181 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12709052
TITLE: Cytochrome P460 of Nitrosomonas europaea. Formation of the heme-lysine cross-link in a heterologous host and mutagenic conversion to a non-cross-linked cytochrome c'.
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SOURCE: European journal of biochemistry / FEBS, (2003 May) Vol. 270, No. 9, pp. 1935-41.
Journal code: 0107600. ISSN: 0014-2956.
PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200307
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Apr 2003
Last Updated on STN: 10 Jul 2003
Entered Medline: 9 Jul 2003

AB The heme of cytochrome P460 of Nitrosomonas europaea, which is covalently crosslinked to two cysteines of the polypeptide as with all c-type cytochromes, has an additional novel covalent crosslink to lysine 70 of the polypeptide [Arciero, D.M. & Hooper, A.B. (1997) FEBS Lett. 410, 457-460]. The protein can catalyze the oxidation of hydroxylamine. The gene for this protein, cyp, was expressed in Pseudomonas aeruginosa strain PAO lacI, resulting in formation of a holo-cytochrome P460 which closely resembled native cytochrome P460 purified from N. europaea in its UV-visible spectroscopic, ligand binding and catalytic properties. Mutant versions of cytochrome P460 of N. europaea in which Lys70 was replaced by Arg, Ala, or Tyr, retained ligand-binding ability but lost catalytic ability and differed in optical spectra which, instead, closely resembled those of cytochromes c'. Tryptic fragments containing the c-heme joined only by two thioether linkages were observed by MALDI-TOF for the mutant cytochromes P460 K70R and K70A but not in wild-type cytochrome P460, consistent with the structural modification of the c-heme only in the wild-type cytochrome. The present observations support the hypothesized evolutionary relationship between cytochromes P460 and cytochromes c' in N. europaea and M. capsulatus [Bergmann, D.J., Zahn, J.A., & DiSpirito, A.A. (2000) Arch. Microbiol. 173, 29-34], confirm the importance of a heme-crosslink to the spectroscopic properties and catalysis and suggest that the crosslink might form auto-catalytically.